running an independent campaign. Both parties were at first disposed to ignore the movement. It was supposed that whatever strength it might develop would be drawn from a vote normally Republican. No one anticpated that it could be a disquesting factor in the contest. But it has grown unexpectedly. No such earnestness or vigor has been displayed in the temperance cause since the crusade of 1873.

STRENGTH OF THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT. While the two campaign committees have been laying out their work the Prohibitionists have been among the people, holding meetings almost nightly at various centres and spreading their doctrines with zeal and effect. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was early enlisted in the contest and a paper was started under its auspices, which has already reached a circulation of 40,000 copies. It is edited with skill and ability, and money for its support has been literally pouring in from all parts of the State. It devotes itself, as do the speakers at the State. It devotes itself, as do the speakers at the nightly meetings, to the single purpose of urging the adoption at the polls of the second proposed constitutional amendment, which not only forbids forever the manufacture and sale of figure within the State, but imposes on the Legislature the distinct duty of enacting laws to carry it into effect.

A sensible impression has already been made. Party leaders discuss the movement as though there were danger of its success. The Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati, has sounded a warning note to Republicans. The adoption of the amendment would render void the Scott law, and since there is no prospect of a Prehibition Legislature, the result would be to leave the old law on the statules, a dead letter so lar as it is designed to restrain the triffic. It never was intended to make it a source of revenue. Still, the Prohibitionists are going ahead relatiless and untiring. The pro-based amendments are non-partisan. Neither can be adopted short of a majority of all the votes cast. The fact that they are non-partisan is of advantage of their alvocates. The first amendment, providing for legislative control of the subject, is urged only casually. Democrats in the interior as well as Republicans have been won to the support of the second or prohibition amendment. Further inroads are feared, for neither party dares risk offence by taking stand against it. Judge Hoadily's fervor led him the other day into the indiscreet announcement that ne wanted the vote of no one who favored the second or mendment. Republican papers all over the state pounced on him for the avowal and insown newspaper champions have either sought to excuse him or have kett quiet. No one has been bold enough to approve his position.

ANXIOUS FOR AN ALLIANCE. nightly meetings, to the single purpose of urging ANXIOUS FOR AN ALLIANCE.

It is certainly within the range of possibilities, especially should the Republicans fall short of success in October, that another winter may find them in league with prohibition. The Prohibitionists have no hope of anything more The Prohibitionists have no hope of anything independental recruits from the Democracy, but they are shrewdly bidding for such a Republican alliance and have more than once publicly declared that the temperance mission might worthily be taken up to the further bonor of the party that stamped out slavery and restored the public credit. The election will have a beging in this respect far more important than what it may decide about the next Senatorship or about party ascendancy in the State for the coming two lears. next Senatorship of about cars. State for the coming two years.

JUDGE HOADLY'S PITIABLE PLIGHT. A "MONKEY-AND-PARROT" TIME ALL THROUGH THE CANVASS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Columbus, Sept 5 .- The Democratic campaign managers have been putting their heads together with noticeable frequency of late, and public attention is directed to the struggle of faction and consequent confusion among Mr. Hoadly's hentenants. It was perhaps not to be expected that order and harmony woul assue from such a congiomerate affair as the Democratic Convention, The convention represented interests depart to the commou cause. The boisterous, disorderly, knockdown methods that prevailed need be recalled only to illustrate how far short the proceedings fell of meeting either the expectations or the wishes of the body of the Democracy. On the very night of Hondly's nomination, the Campaign Committee chosen by the central organization was without a single Hoadiv man on it. The persons assigned to political companionship with him in the strugg e that was to mean more to him than anything through which he had ever passed, were the very men who in the spring and at the convention itself had been among his most vigorous and effective opponents.

BOADLY AND PENDLETON. The blow was aimed, perhaps, rather at Mr. Pendleton than at Mr. Hoadly. The two men, however, had been in such close sympathy that a few days before convention, from motives manifestly of expediency only, Mr. Hoadly had seen fit to declare that his nomination would mean nothing so far as Mr. Pendleton's ambitions were concerned. That was the beginning of a series of compromising steps that Mr. Hoadly has taken. It was no doubt well enough for him to disclatm designs in Mr. Pendleton's behalf, but when to emphasize the disclarmer he went to the length of virtual estrangement for the time from Mr. Pendieton, he only exposed to the anti-Pendleton workers a degree of weakness that emboidened them to demand more positive

A HAPLESS CANDIDATE. His friends up to that time were of the Pendleton wing of the party; his opponents, of the other Durbin Ward had the hurrah at the hotels during most of the forty-eight hours before the convention met. Hoadly became panicky, and as part of the price of the ultimate support of suffigient of the other faction to nomit ate him, he agreed to yield to them the campaign organization. Already had he repudiated Mr. Pendiston and played double with his original supporters. After this he was a plant tool in the hands of the opposition. Powerless to control or influence the managing committee and cut loose from his original alliances. he was left to drift, except when wanted for a

factional purpose. He went about the State speech-making, a boat without bal'ast. His speeches abounded in assailable points, and there has been no one to defend Whatever may be conceded with regard to his attainments, his instability is proverbial. A man less ingenious, of poorer mental fertility, and of a cooler temperament, would have been a safer canvasser. But the qualities that had led men to admire Hoadly as a lawyer put him in a sorry plight as a political candidate. Left virtually without advisers and ever injudiciously voluble, he soon be came useless to the leaders of the anti-l'end.eton faction except as a cat's-paw.

LOVELY NEWSPAPER HARMONY. They had but one further use for him to comp ete their supremacy. John McLean, of The Cincinnati Enquirer, leads the opposition to Pendleton. That is about the only political hobby that The enquirer has. By reason of it, that paper has more than once run counter to the supposed Interests of the Democracy of Hamilton County. With the view of resisting and combating The Enquirer's influence, The News and combating The Enquirer's influence, The News Journal was started a year ago, its purpose was distinctly announced. Mr. Hoadly subscribed largely to its stock and became a director. Mr. Pendleton also subscribed. The paper longal The Enquirer with relentless vigor. When the Democratic County Convention at Cincinnati two weeks ago nominated at McLean's beck, a ticket numistakably anti-Pendleton, and by methods cortainly susceptible of legitimate criticism, every one recognized that the supreme moment had arrived for The News-Journal to speak for "houest Democracy."

But McLean had taken the precaution to issue he commands to Hoadly, who in turn communicated them to The are-Journal. The supreme moment glided by, to the wonder and indignation of the disaffected, and a cry was raised for a new conven-

JUDGE HOADLY'S COLLAPSE, Hoadly began to see himselt as the public had long seen him. There was no one to whom he could turn. His original friends were disgusted with him. The faction to watch he had lent his influonce, for which he had played double at two impottant junctures, had no further use for him. Only formal relations had ever existed between himself and the central committee. The Republican papers were picking flaws in his record, and was defending him. He needed sympathy Then something gave way and he collapsed. The octors at first called it maiarial fever. He was not to Philadelphia on Sunday for treatment for

nervous prostrution.

Now the committee are in a quandary. They are relieved of present apprehension from Mr. Hoadly's pratory, but developments have be a disquieting.

Cincinnati on Saturday, when an attempt will be made to put new county and legislative tickets in the field. The leaders of the revolt are wary They have appointed a committee to select a ticket-Saturday's convention to ratify the same. This novel method of expressing the popular choice is the outgrowth of a fear that Mr. McLean will pack a convention chosen in the ordinary way for the business of nomination, and thus secure an indersement of his own ticket at the hands of the kickers. The committee are reported as scouring Cincionati in vam for a ticket. Should the movement fail, a good many anxious minds will be eased and the Central Committee will doubtless take fresh least.

fresh heart.

Present indications are that the bolt will not be a Present indications are that the bolt will not be a success. A mass meeting to ratify the McLean ticket was held last night under the auspices of the two leading Democratic clubs of Cincinnati. In respect to noise and a show of enthusiasm it was fervid. Even Mr. Pendleton, who has experienced the risks of bolting and has frowned on the new movement, at iked the guns of his friends by giving the meeting a quasi inforsement in a note regretting "extremely" his inability to be present, but promising his services in the future. He is not reconciled to McLean or to his ticket, but he is shrewd enough to see that such a ent-and-arised affair as Saturday's convention is proposed to be can neither appeal strongly to popular sympathy nor further his aspirations.

THE COMING COLORED CONVENTION. A STATEMENT FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS-HE

OBJECTS TO ABUSE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO FIR TRIBUNG! WASHINGTON, Sept. S .- The Evening Star of yesterday published a statement from Frederick Dong lass, in which he gives the reasons for calling the conven. ion of colored men which is to meet in Louisville on September 24. He says the united voice of a whole people is more influential than the voice of an individual," and believes the deliberations of a representative body coming together from all sections of the country will naturally lead to action in the light of wider experience, broader knowledge, higher wisdom, than that of any individual or local organization. "We are," he says, "whether we will or not, in some sense a separate class from all other people of the country and we have special interests to subserve and special methods by which to subserve them. It is not strange to me that colored men should differ very widely as to the policy of holding a convention. In that respect they are not singular. My connection with this convention was a very subordinate one. When the matter was submitted to me a conclusion had already been reached. submitted to me a conclusion had already been reached, and I was compelled either to put myself in opposition to it or go along with it. Now, as at all other times during the last forty or fifty years, I could not do other than give it my support. I did it with no expectation of being put in the front and receiving all the abuse that has been heaped upon me."

BASEBALL NEWS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD IN THE VARIOUS AS-SOCIATIONS.

In the League baseball arena the race is close and exciting, only two sames separating the first from the fourth club. The struggle is now narrowed down to four clubs-the Chicago, Providence, Boston and Cleveland nines. The Chicago club has been improving steadily of late, and now leads by one game. The usual stories are current about the Buffico and one other dua selling out to the Chicago team. The rumors have never been thought worthy of investigation. There is probably as much truth in it as there would be in a report that the New-York and Providence clubs intended to give up all their games with the Bostons to that club. The Buffalo, New-York, Detroit and Philadelphia clubs are out of the race, and the games in which they contest excite lutte laterest. The record of all the games played to date is

Clubs.	03	ence .		and .		OFE	111111	elphia.	*********
Chicago Providence Bosson Ceveland Bullaco New York Detroit Puniadeiphia Games lowt	il icontandu la	0 :X7-55 X8 15	76 40740	047 7452 34	18647 1454 19	79767 :62 4	1937-990 31 11	9 11 14 9, 70	52 50 50 40 41 35 10 - 1
No more American Associations etty this year. The Metro, wind up the season. The Associate irid for the pennant, so opponent three games. The re-	on lei	ga	ne us Cit	s w	III III	ta	ke	i fi.	de-

Clubs.	Athlette	st. Louis	Chedanau	Merronolitan-	Ecitose	Columbus	Allegheur	Baltimare	Games won
Athietic L Louis Cincinnati Metro,outian Ecuipse Committe Arieg neuy Baitmore	14754123	7 1800000-10	46 84343	des courses	0 8 10 4 : 0 N 10 1 3	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1207207 10 1	19 8 0 8 6 3	59 56 51 46 41 28 27

HOME FROM COUNTRY VACATIONS.

PLUMP CHEEKS AND PLUMPER BUNDLES-THE GOOD WORK AT ST. JOHNSBURY.

Eighty-seven children of THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fu. d, who have been visiting for two weeks in country homes near Wells River. St. Johnsbury and orning on the Norwich boat. The returning pilgrims were plump and were browned by the sun, and their baggage was fairly bursting with the clothing and unbered eighty-eight when it left the city. One of the ng, and in the fall waich resulted his leg was broken. fie is doing well, and will soon be able to return to his triends here. When the time came for putding the call dren to bed on the Norwich boat on their return, the officers of the coat furnished state-rooms for all excepour of the girls. This party is the fourth one water visited in the neignbornoo i of St. Jonusbury this scasor C. H. Sage, the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Johnsbury, Vt., has been one of the most carnest friends of the Fresh-Air Fund thi year. The work of securing homes for a small party of children in and near that beaunful village was begun while Mr. Sage was on his vacation, and it received at once the united support of the village pastors, irrespective of denomination, and also of the two local news papers. When Mr. Sage returned home he endeavoted make St. Johnsbury the banner town of New-England. and he has accomplished his purpose, aided not only by the clergymen and editors, but also by the hospitable people, who have entertwined or paid the boar of hearly 400 cuildren from the crowded tenement-houses of this Referen has already been made to the large number of children for whom board was paid in farmers' families by the Fairchilds, who live in the village, and who thought that the little ones would have a more enjoyable vaca that the little ones wou! have a more enjoyable vacation out on the farms than they would in the village, and
to the trunks of clothing sent to the children's boin s by
O.E. Putney, principal of the St. Johnsonry Acade y,
w.A. Anderson and others. Not only has Mr. Sale
aroused such a deep sentim in the list own tow, for the
city children, but he also awakened an enthusiason in
neighboring towns that met with a hearty resionse.
Wells river. Mindoes Falls, Barnet, Passumple, st.
Johnsbury Centre, St. Johnsbury East, East concord,
West Concord and West Charleston have opened their
nomes to the Fresh-Air children largely through the
efficient Mr. sage and the St. Johnsbury papers—The
Catedonian and The Index.

WORK OF THE SUMMER CORPS. The summer corps of Sanitary Inspectors n Saturday sent in their reports for the ninth and last week of the spe ini work for which their services were seeded. The final repor s are not yet made out at the Sanitary Bureau, but there is no doubt that the general anitary condition of the more unhealthy districts is greatly improved as compared with last summer and the general report of the lilness, as well as the ceath rate, will this season be smaller than during any pretions summer. This result is largely due, Dr. Jones precations to prevent disease. The call for excursion tokers has been unceasing and in some few instances, when the Inspector has one give distribution of Coney taking tickers as well, his coming has been the significant a through if lattle pentioners which only dispersed when the supply was exhausted.

SUCCESSFUL FISHING AT ROCKAWAY.

To the few persons who visited Rockaway yes erday the rays of the not over concrous on were most comforting and congenial. The regular police orce was disbanded last Monday, the scasos being as good as over. Most of the hotels are described. The sucrmen were ususually successful yesterday. - dramy of them boarded the a termoon trains laben with

The other day some one sent Mr. Gladstone, They are making overtures to Mr. Pendieton's friends. The coming week will bear significant fruit. Mr. McLean's strength is to be tosted at I.—Panny Folks. INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION. X.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS IN THE SILK TRADE. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CREVELD, Prussia, July 10 .- In the last ten or welve years few industries have undergone greater change than the sitk industry in what may now be termed the five principal silk manufacturing countries of the world. At the beginning of the eighth decade of the present century England was importing annually 8,250,000 pounds of raw silk, and largely supplying her home demand for silk; eleven years later, though stubbornly refusing to place this important industry on an equality with the silk industry of the Continent, the importation of raw silk dwindled down to 2,904,580 pounds. Nearly 300,000 spindles were inactive, several thousand persons were thrown out of the business, and many of those in it, both in Macclesfield and Coventry, were on the verge of starvation. In France the value of exports of manufactures of silk and floss silk have decreased from nearly \$97,000,000 to \$49,000,000, partly due to the decrease in the value of silk, partly to the increased importance of the silk industry in America, and partly to what may be called the migration of the industry. In Italy the exports of manufactures of pure siik have decreased from \$4,700,000 to \$2,200,000, explained, perhaps, from the great increase in the demand for what are technically called "cotton shot" goods. During this time the products of the silk manufactories in the United States have increased in value three fold, while the capital employed in the industry has increased from \$6,000,000 to \$19,000,000, and the wages paid to operators at a still greater per cent, or from \$1,942,286 in 1870 to \$9,146,705 in 1880. During this time the imports of manufactures of silk have not changed greatly, the increase in the home manufacture keeping up with the home demand for silk. Germany suddenly seems to be taking the lead as an exporting country. In 1875, according to the census, there were 77,324 persons engaged in the various branches of the silk industry in Germany. To-day the Board of Trade of Crefeld estimates the number at 65,000 in this one district, and in ali Germany at 130,000. I am inclined to think the a rather high estimate, yet the wonderful increase in the exports of manufactuers of silk from Germany since the Empire returned to protection is in favor of the Crefeid estimate. Here are the official figures:

Year.	Quanti yof Value of Manufactured Silk ured Silk Exported Exported
1876	3.630.000 16.500,0 4.070.000 17.600,0 3.630.000 16.600.0 1 ,340.00 51.200,0

If the above figures had not been taken from an official document and converted from marks and centimes to pounds and dollars, it would be difficult to believe thi sudden increase of 300 per cent in both quantity and value of the silk goods exported. Surely the enactment of a high turiff by Germany bas not curtailed its exports of manufactured silks. Yet the free-trade writers lay great stress on the fact that protective countries can never become great exporters of manufactured goods, especially when competing with free-trade England, Germany now imports about 7,863,000 pounds of raw silk, about one million and a half pounds more than she did nine years ago, white England. as I have shown, imports about 5,000,000 pounds less raw material than she did in 1871. But the increase of the imports of raw silk does not represent the increase in what may be termed the German velvet and plush, velvet ribbon, silk and half silk goods, and sitk and half silk ribbor trade, because into nearly all these goods cotton yarns enter very targely.

These then are the changes that have taken place in little more than a decade in the silk industry of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the United States. Wages have changed also. In England, it can be incontestably shown, the tendency has been downward. This I have proved on the authority of English publications. In the United States the census shows that the tendency has been upward, 6.649 men women and children receiving for the census year ending June 1, 1870, \$1.942,286 in wages against 31.337 receiving in 1880 \$9.146.705. At first glance this seems the same per head per year, about \$290, but during part of the period of the census year ending June 1, 1870, gold was \$1.36, so that in fact the American silk weavers and spinners are better paid to-day than they were twelve years ago. I have not yet sufficient data for a remble comparison of the wages then and now in France and Italy. The Board of Trade Report of Crefeld [see my Berin letter] shows that in Germany the wages of silk operatives closely followed the inc case in value of product, but as compared with the number of looms they rose considerably, going up not only absolu ely, but also relatively,

In one of my Coventry letters I made a statement in regard to the wages paid in the silk industry of the five countries under consideration. The state-ment was based on a report made by Mr. Wyckoff. Secretary of the Stik Association of America (see page 14, annual report -ilk Association, 1882), in dorsed as published in ex. doc. 173, XLVIIth Congress, first session, pages 39-31, also published by Mr. Nummo. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and also given in testimony before the Tariff Commission by Mr. William B. Hackenburg (see Vol. II., page 2,297, Tariff Commission Report). Here is the catement as originally given by Mr. Wyckoff: "I regard it as entirely within bounds to state that there is paid for similar labor in silk manufacture n this country twice as high as in England, approximately three times as high as in Germany and

France, and four times as high as in Italy, After a careful examination in England I found Mr. Wyckoff's estimate nearly correct so far as it applied to that country, and hence quoted his other estimates for the remaining three countries, none of which I had then visited. Since visiting the silk districts of Germany I find that, owing to the economic changes above described, there is not such a great difference between the wages paid in the silk industry of Germany and that of England. I can also assure the gentlemen who were responsible for the statements in the Coventry letter (for making which, because it was made in this series of letters. I have been most malignantly and ignorantly attacked, to my own knowledge, by haif a dozen journals), that they are a little above the mark is inqualifiedly saying that wages in the silk industry in the United States are three times as high as in Germany. I mean, of course, the same branches or the moustry, for the divisions of the work in what may generically be called the silk industry are so distinct as to amount almost to separate industries, so far as methods, machinery and wages paid are concerned. For example compare the district from which I write to the United States. It is a fair comparison because the value here of the goods pro unced in the Crefeld district in 1882 was \$21,000,-000, which with the duty added would probably equal the entire value of the silk pro duct for that year in the United The goods produced, the machinery, and the methods of employing labor are entirely different. The principal items produced in the United States would be silk twis, and ribbons, the former made on spindles, the latter mos iy on power looms, I did not see a spindle in Crefeld, and while the census of 1880 only returns 3,153 hand-looms engaged in suk manufacturing in the United States, the Crefeld Board of Trace report gives 35,692 as the number in that district in peration is 1882, and an equally good authority informed me that hand-looms constituted 95 or 96 per cent of the whole number in use, and power-looms not more than 4 or 5 percent, and that

tages built in the midst of cornfields and meadows, while in the United States and in Engiand the silk industry has been carried on in great industrial centres where living costs almost double what it does in Germany. The mere tables of percentage of the difference in wages tells nothing unless these facts are carefully taken into consideration. The census returns show that the average yearly wages of every man, woman, and child reported as engaged in the silk industry of the United States, in 1880, was \$292, or \$5 32 per week. This method of ascertaining wages is not a fair one, though generally adopted by those anxious to break down American industries. The number of hands reported as the "averemployed is usually taken from the pay-roll, and no allowance is made for irregularities and absences. The actual number constantly employed es fully 10 per cent below the reported average. This would bring the average wages to all engaged in the industry, 5.566 of whom be it remembered are children and 16,396 women, to at least a dollar a day for every working day in the year. The average wages for the different branches of the silk inqustry as reported by the United States census for

Designation of operative.	Sex.	Average pe United State census 187: 1880.
Hard silk winder. Hard silk spinner Hard silk spinner Hard silk spinner Do Soft silk winder Warper. Do Beamer. Do Warp twister. Weaver on hand-looms. Do Weaver on power-looms.	F. M.	\$4 25 5 18 5 57 4 87 5 98 5 67 6 35 10 71 7 62 12 11 7 72 13 96 14 15 8 44 11 43
Do oom flier Inisher esigner acc operative (machine) Do raid operative (machine) ruider Tinge-maker Dyer	M. M. M. F. M. F.	15 87 13 50 24 71 14 75 5 00 16 00 5 41 5 30 12 77

It would be impossible to compare the above statement with the wages paid in the most imstatement with the wages paid in the most important silk district in Germany, because, of the eighteen classifications given above, we should find only two classes—hand-loom and power-loom weavers—comparable, and those two classes probably engaged on entirely different tabries and under entirely different circumstances. Velvet ribbon weavers, and weavers of plush of all kinds and of damasks, are found here in Crefeld, but that branch of the industry is not yet developed to any extent in the United States. The average eartings of a hand-loom weaver in the United States, according to the above table, is \$14 15. In Crefeid studiweavers carn about 15 marks (\$3 50); velvet-weavers about 10 or 12 marks (\$2 to \$2 50) per week on one master loom. In some cases an indusweavers about 10 or 12 marks (\$2 to \$2 50) per week on one master ioom. In some cases an industrious and skilled weaver of jacquard goods will earn even considerably more a week. But this is rare indeed and inner most exceptional circumstances. Suomit the figures of the Board of Trade of Creed to the same test that I have given the consuscreturns of the United States, first as to the average yearly caraings of all operatives second as to the average yearly earnings of each foom, and the result will perhaps give a more satisfactory idea of the deference in the rates of waters pand in the two countries, in the silk industry as a whole, than an attempt to examine it in detail, which I mave shown cannot be fairly done in this particular industry.

The total product of manufactured silk goods of The total product of manufactured silk goods of Crefeld in 1882 was in round figures \$21,000,000. There were paid in wages to operatives \$7,000,000. Or one-third the amount of the product. The returns slow 35,700 looms, making the annual wages \$196 for each loon. This represents more than the earnings of one operative, for in Germany the weaver's wife and even the small children assist him in preparing the stuff for the loom, which includes winding, etc. wors which under the factory system to the United States is paid for separately. The \$196 probably represents the earnings of one and a half persons for twelve, hours a day the year through or about \$130 a year for each person energed in the industry; and this is an overestimate of the earnings rather than an moorestimate, because the Board of Trade of of Crefeid, estimates the total number employed in than an underestimate, because the Board of Franci of Urefield, estimates the total number employed in and about Crefeld, ir cluding dvers, limshers, refers, warpers, etc., at 65,000. It the total wages as given refers to all of these classes, the average earnings are not over \$107 a year, while we have seen that the average yearly earnings in the United States are about \$300. But put it at \$130 a year, the most it can be, and the American mill operatives—man, woman or child—will earn on an average \$40 a year, more than twice what the Urefeid operative earns. This when both industries are ive earns. This when both industries are Robert P. Porter. prospering.

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

MR. PORTER'S LEITERS BETTER THAN VOLUMES OF THEMES.

From The Cleveland Leader, The European letters of Mr. Robert P. Por The European letters of Mr. Robert P. Porter to The New-York F. IBUNE on the industries of England and Germany maye done move toward giving the American couple a true knowledge of positical economy than whole volumes of masks stuff written by concerted theorizers. Mr. Porter travels with its eyes open and goes to the bottom of everyming calculated to seed light upon the problem which forms the burden of discussion between professions and free traders. If deals with the resilities of the present rather than the circumstances of a united to the minus of the American masses. In the letter of all Porter written from the Prinstantown of Arxila-Chapelle he shows how under a protective tariff, the woollen industry of Germany has been steadily increasing, while the same industry in free-trade England has been as steadily decreasing.

EVERY PARAGRAPH AN IRREFUTABLE ARGU-

From The North Wales (Fenn.) Record.
Every paragraph of Mr. Porter's letters is Every paragraph of Mr. Porter's letters is an irrelatance argoment in cavor of protection as the best system for America under present efromatances. In fact, it has been found the best for even so old a country as Germany, and began to improve the condition of her works, opic since its anoption four years ago. Should Free Trade versus Protection prove the burning issue in National politics for the next lew years, these letters of air. Porter, so bristing with sacts and squres, will form an important factor in rightly determining the decision of the American people.

"ALL ABOARD FOR HEAVEN!"

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage resumed his regular Sunday services at the Brooklyn Tabernacie resterday and spoke to a crowded house. His text was: I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth." Among other things he said :

"Knowledge roles its tide at every poor man's door, and if the pullosophers of past centuries were required to stand in line with the boys of the Polytechnic or the girls of the Packer Institute, they would be sent to the foot of the class for failing to answer questions. Ther ore the blessings of free libraries-everywaere excep in Brooklyn—and new-papers are failing all around like leaves in the september equinox; and news three days old is considered raned. There are more copies of the Bible than of shakesp-are's, Pennyson's or Dinnas's works published every year. Before long the best investment with not be in Western Union or railroad stocks; but in trainibets and cymols, for we are on the eve of a great triamph. I wond not be uncoheving if I saw the wings of the apocacyptic angel spread for flight at this day's samet, or it to-night Carist announced from Mount Oliv, I that He assumed the dominion of this world. The railroad track is occree and the engineer's arm free agency; we cannot get along whom citner, and the train is rolling along the track into God's Grand Central Depot of the millennium. All aboard for heaven!" n Brooklyn-and newspapers are failing all around lik

THE REV. J. J. REED'S FAREWELL SERMON

The Rev. J. J. Reed preached his farewell ermon at the old Washington Square Methodist Epis copas Church last executing. Presiding Eder G. H. Gres ery and the Rev. George W. Collers occupied the pulpit with the pastor. At the close of the sermon the pasto was presented on the part of the congregation with meck for \$500, and in behalf of the Sund sy-school with a gold watch and ch in. He has been with this congre-gation for two years and a sait, and he now goes to si Paul's Methodist Episcopal Caurea of Cincinnati. Ta-Paul's Methodist Episcopal Caurea of Cincinnatt. The Key, Merritt furford will dit the vacancy, and will as-sume his outles next Sanday, Mr. Harriord has filled a pulpit in Bounington, Vi., for two years.

THE BRIDGE WELL PATRONIZED.

Mr. Hoagland, the Superintendent of Transportation on the Erockiyn Bridge, wore his usual buttonnote bouquet in an overcoat yesterday, and smiled admiy on the crowds that poured into the New-York entrance, where three toil-collectors were busy. Mr. Hoagland has held his office for some time, though there is no transportation except that performed by the legor herses of the public. He said to a TRIBUNE Teporter on these hand-looms are produced about 80 to 85 per cent of the entire production. Nearly ha f the looms in Crefeld are now engaged on velvets and velvet ribbous. As I shall show in my next letter, bardly any of the weavers live and do their ter, bardly any of the weavers live and do their work in Crefeld, but in the villages for ten or tweive miles round, most of their cotten. The day passed without any accidents being reported.

Toward evening the crowd perceptibly decreased, but THE NEWBURG CELEBRATION

MISCARRIAGE OF A PLOT TO BURN. DISCLOSURES OF A GREENWICH-ST. CELLAR. COMBUSTIBLES PREPARED AND TRAINS LAID-AR-

REST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

Officer Steed, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, shortly after 12 o'ciock on Saturday night saw snoke issuing from the store of Abramson & Co., rectifiers and dealers in wines, brandies and cordials, at No. 259 Greenwich-st. He gare an alarm of the and one stream of water sufficed to extinguish the flames, which were burning in the cellar of the place. On entering the scilar for the purpose of estimating the extent of the damage done, the insurance patrol saw unmistakable evidence that an effort had been made to destroy the building, which is three stories high, the upper portion being used as a dwelling. The cellar contained three rows of casks of some liquid placed on a slight elevation. The bungs of all the casks nad been drawn and the bungholes closed with cotton. A fuse made of the same stuff, saturated with kerosene cil, extended from one cask to another. Between two of the rows of barrels, which were on the south side of the cotton fuses and ignited. In addition to this there were scattered about a number of boxes of parlor matches and a resinous substance which was highly combustible. Some of it had burned. A trunk and a valve, both full of paper, lay near, partially destroyed by the flames, and also a 10-gallon vessel in which was a small quantity of kerosine.

These things were seen by Chief Bates and by Captain Berghold of the Church Street Police Station, and they both asserted that the attempt at incendiatism was one of the most clever in design ever made in this city. Its failure, they said, was due to the fact that the improvised fuses had not been sufficiently soaked with kerosene. Captain Berghold immediately took steps to apprehend the author of the crime. Acting on his instruction Dr. Matthnas Cziner, a chemist, age fifty-two, whose name was on the business cards of the establishment, and who haves at No. 86 East Third-xi, was arrested when he visited the place at 2:30 a.m. yesteroay. He had been informed of the fire by the linding and said that he had left the place carly in the evening after

AUTUMN RESORTS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

BERKELEY ARMS AND BEACH HAVEN.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Tom's RIVER, N. J., Sept. S .- The height of the season is now long past at every Northern seaside resort. But at Berkeley, the new watering place near this town, there will yet be some weeks of enjoyable life before the hotel is closed for the winter. September is really the most pleasant month of the year here. The sea is warmer and more agreeable for bathing than at any ther time. The giare of the sand upon the beach to milder. The fishing continues excellent, and the gun ning season begins; and this whole coast from Long Branch to Atlantic City is a favorite field for sports-

It was only a few months ago that the beach here was as barren and untimabited as Sahara. But enterprise quickly raised one of the most attractive hotels on the whole coast. It is called an inn rather than a hotel, and bears the name of Berkeley Arms, and in architecturi style it looks like a relic of the days of Queen Anne. But it is finished and furnished and managed with all the best devices known to the year 1883 for the convenience and accommodation of guests. It stands within pistol shot of the surf-and it is surf here, and ot a mere wisn-wash splashing of sait water on a dirty sandbar. The long rambling front of the lnn nas a triple tier of plazzas. The rear and two ends face directy upon Barnegat Bay, which is here seven or eight miles wide, so that every room looks upon sait water, and there is never a land breeze known. The grounds around the hotel are injust the condition they were in when the "Barnegat Pirates" were more than a name. There isn't a tree, nor a fence, nor a house to be seen. except a few buildings at what is called Seaside Pars. for miles, and not an nerb, save the hardy sand-grass and a little salt hay on the margin of the bay. For Berke ley is on a narrow strip of sand, many miles long but only a few hundred yards wide, with the bay on one side and the ocean on the other.

A neat feature of the notel is that the upper plazzas re partitioned off with light railings, so the has a bulcony to itself, and sleepers cannot be disturbed by the tramp of star-gazing promenaders just outside their windows. In each room is a fireplace for a wood fre whenever needed. Each room also has connected with it a large closet and a private bath-an arrangenent not to be found at many seaside notels. It is said there are no mosquitoes here, but all the same a wire netting is placed in every door and window in the building. One of the largest apartments is a great big oldfa-hioned hall, with a yawning cavern of a fireplace, and above it on the tiles the motto, " Weai beiall heart! and bail." A similar dreplace is in the dining-room, with he motto, " Good fire, good friends, good cheer." There has been an orchestra here playing twice a day during he season. The balls and pinzzas are liberally adoine with pots of plants, paims, sloes, india-rubber trees, and other curious exotics. There is a liberal use of stained glass, big brass hinges and door-knobs and chandallers. at table all of the china is bue and white, of antique patterns. The hotel is now full, and bids fair to remain so until October.

patterns. The hotel is now full, and bids fair to remain so until October.

Some mites further down the coast, on a strip of each similar to this, is Beaca Haven, the place where eriginated that cock-and-buil stery of the sinking of a mysterious scooner with a pirateal black flar. Beach Haven has oven established about ten y-ars, and is the most prosperous and important resort between Sea Girt and Atlantic City. It has two large hotels, as well equipped as any on the coast, and two or three smaller ones. There are also a score or more of handsome cottages and villas, some of which cost \$50,000 and mywards each to build. There are two churches and several stores. The place is reached by steamer across the bay from Tuckton, and it is usually crowded with guests from June to October. It is especially patronized into in the season by hay-fever patients, who there experience entire relief from that maiady. Most of the notes have had a prosperous summer, and will keep open until October.

FASHION NOTES.

Gray is the prevailing color for dresses in Parts, and will be most used here for autumn garments. Hamburg grapes, walnuts and prunes are the season-able trimmings for basket bonnets worn at the season. New chatchine watches are of globe shape and are worn hanging like a seal, with the face downward. Ecru net with large red or blue spots embroidered in

match on the narrow French shoes are laced in front and must match the tress in color; this has brought Russia leather into favor for red shoes, and there are also many fawn-colored and black sid shoes worn with black stockings. Turban drapery of dark red or bins crape cloth is the ashionable trimming for the rough straw hats now worn. A stack of sharp wings or a small bird trims the

crawels is used for trimining eard linen dresses; and the

are embrordered in colors on the corners of the new buff Embossed and gilded leather painted in oils and with lesigns in relief is used for hand-bags, portfolios, belts, ans, albums and fanciful boxes.

lockey caps, hanting horns, stirraps and riding whips

Half-sashes, or demi-belts, are fashionably worn; they ire made of wide velvet ribbon of of narrower satin rib of two shades, sewed in the seams on the side of the The Postilion hat is a new cap of straw with a viso

and round crown shaped very much like that worn by professional jockeys. A narrow band of silver links or of velvet folds around the crown and a cockade on the The Dance or golden bonnet is formed of gold braid

trimmed with velvet roselies the color of the cord, and is decorated with pompons, an aigrette, or flowers of Tapestry embroideries done in old-fashioned cross statch form borders for transing the new wool dresses for fail and water.

half an inch wide, platted with silken cords. It is

The Princess of Wales wears a white serge yachting dress with the skirt trimmed with close set rows of blue braid that make hor zontal stripes very near together. The fish-wife tante is turned up on one side and heavily craided there. The close bodies has a vest and cobar of the serge braided with white. Velvet ribbons have not yet reached the height of

favor and will be the principal trimming of next season's arresses. Branding will also retain its hold as a popular decoration of cloth dresses, while volvet ribbon will be used on casamers.

PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PROGRAMME.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 8.-Plans for the centennial celebration to be held in this city in Oc centennial celebration to be held in this city in October are now alowly but surely assuming shape, conflicting interests and diverse views having been harmonized. The President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, the Governor and other State officers, the Senators and Congressmen composing the Newburg Centennial Committee and many other prominent National and State officers have all expressed the warmest desire to do all in their power to aid the celebration and make it, as the last of have all expressed the warmest dente to do an in their power to aid the celebration and make it, as the last of a long series, entirely worthy. "We propose," says Historian Headley, who is a resident of this city, "to close the list (of celebrations) extending through so many years by a grand centennial in Newburg. As the first one celebrated a peaceful event, the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, so

this last will celebrate a peaceful event, the proclamation of peace to the Army and its final disbandment."

Washington's Headquarters in Newburg is a qualat

old stone building standing on a green bluff overlooking the gorge of the Highlands. Hither Washington led his the gorge of the right of the victorious field of Yorktown and made it his home for more than a year and a bail. The building is situated in the First Ward of the city, and the premises, which are owned by the State of New-York, are bounded by Colden-st. on the east, State-st. on the south, Liberty on the west and Washington on the north. It commands a fine view of the most attractive mountain and river scenery, and closely resembles a little old Duck arm-house. It has low collings, toick walls of rough stone, and one room contains seven doors and only one window It stands on ground given by Queen Anne in 1719 to the exiles from the Palatinate of Neuburg on the Rhine, and was built in 1750 by Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck. It is now a museum of Revolutionary relies which attract thousands of people from all over the world each year, There have been 14.448 people registered from January I to the present time. The several acres of ground sar rounding the old building are laid out with winding pathways where many long seats accommodate visitors nd where numerous artillery pieces are seen. Here and there are beds of flowers reminding the reader ington was of "raising plants and flowers there by her own care and labor." She had a garden on the east side of the house and traces of it remained many years after she left it. On the north of the old house stands a high flagstaff, and near it is the resting-place and monument over the remains of Uzal Kuapp, the last of Washingover the remains of Uzal Kuapp, the last of Washington's Life Guards. At night the grounds are lighted by
gas. The gates are closed at 10 o'clock each alput, when
a bell is rung to war visitors to depart, and the house
is rept-closed on Sunday. A strict and vigilant watch
has to be kept over the premises or else relic-hunters
would soon carry it away. The State of New York, its
owner, and the city of Newburg, each pays a proportion
of the expense or keeping the place in good order. The
building stands as near as may be as it did when Washington occupied it, and the cannon distributed about the
several acres of ground were gathered from almost every
battlefield of the Republic.

DETAILS OF THE CELEBRATION. The day set for the celebration is Thursday, October 18.

The committees are acting slowly but safely in order to have the entire affair complete. From Maine to California come requests for places in the procession and for quarters. The leading citizens of the place are found on the commutees, and among them are Daulet B. St. John, James Mackin, James G. Graham, Mayor Peter Ward, ex. Mayors Abram S. Cassidy, J. J. S. McCroskery and William W. Carson, Judge Charles F. Brown, Homer Ramsdell, G. Abner Harper, Colonel W. D. Dickey, Colonel E. D. Hoyt, Captain J. M. Dickey, L. M. Smits, esq., president of the Board of Education, Joel T. Headley, and M. H. Hirschberg. Colonel Charles H. Weygant, an and M. H. Hirschberg. Colonel Charles H. Weygant, an ex-Mayor, has been selected as the Grand Marshal of the day. There are committees on "Reception." "Fireworks," "Military." "cocieties," "Transportation," "Music," "Decorations," "Firements," "Transportation," "Music," "Decorations," "Freeneworks," "Transportation," "Music," "Decorations," "Freeneworks," "Transportation," and "lavitations, Arr incements and Anali." Colonel Weygant, the Grand Marshal, was at the head of the 124th New-York Vol. to the procession, the tree in military matters. He has power to appoint unis staff and to organize and coursol the procession. The orator of the day is to be the Hon, William M. Evarts. This selection has been received with universal commendation, and "the occasion, the theme and the orator promise a memorable day." Senator thomas F. Bayard, of belaware, will preside at the meeting on the grounds of Washington's ficalquarters. A large sland is to be erected on the grounds where the sepatking and singing exercises are to take place. It will accommidate at least one thousand people, and among these will be the President, Governor and unmerous other distinguished guests of the city. State and Nation. Besides the specifies of Mr. Evarts and Senator Bayard, there will be singing of patriotic odes by a chorur of a thousand voices, lei by Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band of fity-five pieces. The exercises at Washington's Heanquarters will commence promptly at 2 o'clock p. in A feature of the celebration will be threworks, which will commence promptly at 2 o'clock p. in A feature of the celebration will be threworks, which will commence promptly at 2 o'clock p. in A feature of the celebration will be recepted about two-durieds of the distance toward the Fisikill shore. It can thus be willnessed by a hundred feet. It is also said that the display of rockets will probably be the best ever willnessed in New-York State. ex-Mayor, has been sel cted as the Grand Marshal of

The procession is to be formed at 10 o'cleck a.m. and will move promptly at 11, in order to give ample time for its review by Fresident Arthur and the other distinguished guests who will be present, before the commonies commence in the alternoon. It will consist of military, thre and civic organizations, together with detachments of artillery, cavairy and intantry from the Regular Army, marines from the North Atlantic squadron and naval appendices from the training feet. The most extensive arrangements are being made for the operation, and many of the heat organizations in the defices we arrangements are being made for the cession, and many of the best organizations in the arry will participate in it. The drawback of funded staccommodation is to be overcome in a measure secretary Lincoln, who has promised to send Army & Many of the organizations will come by boats, a which they will make their headquarters while

ROBBERIES IN MERIDEN, CONN.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 9 .- Burglars this morning robbed the jeweiry store of Henry M. Mather of gold and silver watches and scal rings, in all valued at \$4,000. H. Brooss & Co., stationers, in the same building, had \$300 in each taken.

* NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Captain Loeser, of the 11th Regiment, left by the st-amship Hapsburg on Saturday for Hesse Cassel, Germany, to visit his parents. He will return in about four weeks, but not in time for the inspection of his regiment, which takes place on the 28th inst. The Captain is a deservedly popular officer, but not having applied to his Colonel for a furlough, the probabilities are hat matters will be made lively for him on his return. Major-elect John W. Flack, of this command, has been ordered to appear before the Divisional Examining Board to-morrow; also Lieutenant-elect Herbert G. Lyon, of Company B, late of the 13th Regiment, Brook-

Colonel Vose's model officers, Captains Leo and Townsand, of the 71st Regiment, having recovered from the effects of their engagement at Peekskill and been declared convalencent by the regimental surgeon, are busily engaged seeing to the repairing of the uniforms injured at that example. They were seen at their armory last night making preparations for the commencement execute.

night making preparations for the commencement excises.

Lieutenant Purcell, of Colonel Cavanagh's 69th Regiment, who caused the disturbance which resulted in a Coart of Inquiry as to the discipline of the regiment, has been placed under arrest and his opponent, Lieutenant McCarthy, placed in command of the company. The Adjutant-General's decision has not yet been promulgated, but some politicians who are allowed to have the private ear of the military authorities at Albany suggest that things look blue for the conspirators.

An independent regiment with be formed on Staten Island by guardsmen who formerly belonged to Company B of the 9th Regiment. The latter will company the officers, principally. A sufficient number of masses of young men have been pledged to make the attempt a success. There is an armory in Stapleton.

A PUGNACIOUS LUNCH THIEF.

Benjamin Chester, of No. 206 Bridge-st., Brookiyn, while awaiting the arrival of a train on the elevated road at One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. im-proved his time by stealing the larger part of the imbeen which Benjamin Lowis, the gate keeper, was eating. Lewis, being in poor health, was not able to administer the muscular rebuke which the thief deserved, administer the muscular rebute which the therefore all of the superior strength of Conductor James Garrison on the arrival of the latter's train. Unfortunately Chester managed to plant several blows upon Garrison's face before the latter and time to assume even a defensive attitude. In default of \$3.00 ball, Justice Morgan held Chester for trial at the Harless Police Court yesterday.

A CONVENTION OF COLORED CLERGYMEN. An interesting convocation of colored

clergymen of the Protestaut Episcopal Church will take place next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in St. Philip's Church, No. 309 Mulberry-st. It is the first ring of the kind which has ever been under the auspices of the Episcopal gathering of Church in this part of the country; but if it should be as successful as it is expected to be, other similar meetings will be held from time to time. Among the papers to be read at the incetting are the following: "The Results of Church Work Among the Colored People up to the Present Time," by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, of Washington; "The Prospects of the Church among the Colored People, and how Payoret by Existing Organizations," by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Thompson; and "The Call for Caste Organizations and Separate Episcopacy, a Tacit Avowal of the Fadires of the Church," by the Rev. Protessor Jos ph. A general discussion of these papers will follow. The convocation